BOMBAY COURIER.

VOL. XXIV.] SATURDAY, JULY 2, 1814, [NUMBER 1139.

IT has been Resolved, that all Advertisements which appear under the Signature of the Secretary to Government, or of any other Officers of Government properly authorised to publish them in the BOMBAY COURIER, are meant, and must be deemed to convey official Notification of the Board's Orders and Regulations, in the same manner as if they were particularly pecified to any Servant of the COMPANY, or others to whom such Orders and Resolutions have a Reference.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 21st SEPTEMBER, 1792. JOHN MORRIS, SECRETARY.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

GOVERNMENT ADVERTISEMENT.

IN publishing the following list of deposits remaining in the General Treasury at this Presidency on the 30th April last, on Account of Native Servants proceeding to England, the Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to notify that from and after the expiration of one year, from the present date, no further interest will be allowed on any of the Cash deposits made previous to the end of the Official year, 1812-13 nor will any Interest be paid on any Subsequent Cash deposits, beyond the term already fixed by the Advertisement dated the 10th Instant.

A List of Deposit Money, on Account of Native Servants, who have gone Passengers to England, framed up to the end of the last Official year of 1813-14.

BY WHOM DEPOSITED.	SERVANTS AND SHIPS NAMES.	WHEN DEPOSITED.	AMOUNT.
		1806.	
Maj. Gen. Robt. Nicholson,	Nancy, per Marquis Cornwallis,	Dec. 20th	400 0 00
Forbes & Co.	Mary, ditto Walthamstow,	Ditto, 31st	400 0 00
Maj. Gen. Robt. Nicholson,	Menoff, with Mr. Goddard per Marquis Cornwallis,	1807. Jan. 24th	400 0 00
Forbes & Co.	Jack, with Mr. Henshaw per Ganges,	Feb. 23d	400 0 00
Phineas Hall,	Charles, per Huddart,	Ditto, 24th	400 0 00
Capt. Robt. Blackall,	Jack, per Worcester,	Ditto, 28th	400 0 00
John Church,	Spadille and Pompey, per Marquis Cornwallis,	March 4th	800 0 00
Charles Watkins,	Sophia, per David Scott,	Ditto, 7th	400 0 00
Colonel Calender, His Majesty's 88th Regiment,	Maracina and Fatima, per Hamburg,	Ditto, do.	800 0 00
John Cliffe,	Willam de Roze, per Walthamstow,	April. 20th	400 0 00
Reverend Nicholas Wade,	Amboo, per City of London,	May, 15th	400 0 00
Mrs. Elizath. Hawkes,	John, per ditto,	Ditto, do.	400 0 00
Capt. George Harrower,	Mina, with Mrs. Harrower per Earl Spencer,	July, 22d	400 0 00
Forbes & Co. for Mrs. Macquarie,	Catherine, per ditto,	Ditto, 23d	400 0 00
		1808.	
Henry Weodington,	John, per Devonshire,	Jan. 15th	400 0 00
John Johnson, (Captain)	Tom, per ditto,	Feb. 5th	400 0 00
William Sandwith,	Anthony Brown, per Metcalf,	Ditto, 10th	400 0 00
Helenus Scott,	John, with Doctor Scott's Children per Metcalf,	Ditto, 15th	400 0 00
Robt. Suxpitch, (Captain)	John Tonkins, with Mr. S. Nesbitt per Charlton,	Ditto, 18th	400 0 00
Jonathan Thorpe,	Sophy, with Col. Daley's daughter per Charlton,	Ditto, do.	400 0 00
Forbes & Co. on account General Jones,	Harry, with Mr. J. H. Jones per Metcalf,	Ditto, 23d	400 0 00
Henry Oakes, (Colonel)	Thomas, per Thomas Grenville,	April, 29th	800 0 00
Major William Young,	Mookry, Tom, Mary and Auna per Royal George,	May, 13th	3200 0 00
Bruce Fawcett, & Co.	Thomas Hughes, with Lieut. Jonathan Mickie per Alexander,	Dec. 27th	800 0 00
David Charles Ramsay,	Bacho and Emia, with Mr. Ramsay and Children per ditto,	Ditto, 30th	1600 0 00
Forbes & Co. for Lieutenant Charles Court,	George Falce, per Upton Castle,	1809. July, 13th	800 0 00
Peter LeMesurier,	Saley, with Mrs. Watkins per True Briton,	Aug. 8th	800 0 00
William Crawford,	Francis with Mr. Crawford Sen. per Dover Castle,	1810. Jan. 18th	800 0 00
Mrs. Jane Sandwith,	Susan, Woman per Marchioness of Exeter,	Ditto, 22d	800 0 00
Bruce Fawcett, & Co.	Naoeib, with Col. Walker per Dover Castle,	Ditto, 23d	800 0 00
Charles & Michie Forbes, Executor of Joseph Cumberlege,	Sophy, with Mrs. Cumberlege and Children per Marchionss of Exeter,	Ditto, 27th	800 0 00
Robert Honner,	Mary, female with Mrs. Honner per Charles Grant,	April, 11th	800 0 00
Thomas Hickey, (Captain)	Nancy, with Mrs. Havell per Charlotte,	May, 11th	800 0 00
Bruce Fawcett, & Co.	Shark Jummana, with Major John Dufty per Milford,	June, 5th	800 0 00
		1811.	
Thomas Hickey, (Captain)	Dola, per Carmarthen,	May, 27th	800 0 00
Lieut. Col. Alexander Hay,	William Duff, with Col. Hay per Moffat,	Dec. 17th	800 0 00
V. Hale,	Betsey, with Mrs. Hale per Charles Mills,	Ditto, 18th	800 0 00
Bruce Fawcett, & Co.	Robert Thomas and John Thomas, with Mr. Lechmere per Moffat,	Ditto, 19th	1600 0 00
Colonel Munro,	Moideen, with him per Charles Mills,	Ditto, 20th	800 0 00
Bruce Fawcett, & Co.	John Manville and Clara Quel with Mrs. Gillio per Moffat,	Ditto, 21st	1600 0 00
Forbes & Co.	Anna Maria de Rozario and Esoof with Col. Baillie per Dromedary,	1812. Jan. 7th	1600 0 00
Bruce Fawcett, & Co.	Frem Boy, with Mr. John Forbes per do.	Ditto, 10th	800 0 00
Ditto ditto,	Pedro, with Lieut. Gray per Alexander,	May, 23d	800 0 00
Bruce Fawcett, & Co.	Sara, Noble Portuguese with Mr. S. Bouchier's Children per Lord Duncan,	1813. Jan. 6th	800 0 00
Ditto ditto,	Roza, Mrs. Clephane per ditto,	Ditto, 9th	800 0 00
James Stevens,	Cajee Mehan Male, and Joanna female with Mrs. Stevens per ditto,	Ditto, 12th	1600 0 00
Bruce Fawcett, & Co.	Cardiff, with Mrs. Cooke per ditto,	Ditto, 18th	800 0 00
E. Margotty, (Captain)	Manoel Murzello, per Carmathen,	Aug. 4th	800 0 00
William Smith, (Major)	Jane Brown, with Doctor R. B. Perrin per Sir G. Webster,	Ditto, 5th	800 0 00
Forbes & Co.	Marry William, with Captain Heard's daughter per ditto.	Ditto, 2th	800 0 00
G. F. Hughes, (Lieutenant)	Tom, per ditto,	Ditto, 7th	800 0 00
Forbes & Co.	Lucy Promise and Chaund with Mr. Johnston per Carmarthen,	Oct. th	1600 0 00
Bruce Fawcett, & Co.	Haffire, female with Mr. Corsellis's Children per Carmarthen,	1813. Oct. 2 d	800 0 00
Forbes & Co.	Kurreemkhan Bheekunhan, with Mr. Morison's Children per James Sibbald,	Dec. 11 h	800 0 00
Bruce Fawcett, & Co.	John Anthony, Joseph Alves, with Dr. Wm. Mackie, per David Scott,	Ditto, 14 h	800 0 00
Ditto ditto,	Pedro de Cruz & Mary Ann, with Mr. Jno. Smees family, per Ditto,	Ditto, do.	1600 0 00
Forbes & Co.	Mary Jenamong, with Mr. Smith per James Sibbald,	Ditto, 15	800 0 0
Ditto ditto,	Antonio Lico, with Lieut. J. Hawkins's Children, per David Scott,	Ditto, do.	800 0 00
Shotton, Calder & Co.	Maria de Rozario, with Mrs. Supple per Sir Godfrey Webster,	Ditto, 16th	800 0 00
Forbes & Co. on acct. Robt. Wrangham Lukin,	Rozetta with Mrs. Lukin, per David Scott,	Ditto, 18th	800 0 00
Forbes & Co.	Mary with Col. Holmes's Children, per Batavia,	1814. April, 4th	800 0 00
Captain Wm. Carpenter,	Noor Mahomed, with Mr. Bellasis, per Lowjee Family,	Ditto, 5th	800 0 00
Mr. J. A. McPherson	Phy, per ditto.	Ditto, 9th	800 0 00

Published by Order of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council.

W. NEWNHAM,
Secretary to Government.

BOMBAY CASTLE,
28th June 1814.

Proclamation.

Bombay to wit. BY Virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby Proclaim and give Notice, that a Seſſion of Oyer and Terminer and General Goal Delivery will be holden before SIR ALEXANDER ANSTRUTHER, KNIGHT, Recorder and his Aſſociates, Judges of the Honorable the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, at the Court Houſe in Bombay, on Thurſday the Fourteenth day of July next, at Eleven o'Clock, in the forenoon, for the Trial of all Treaſons, Murders, Felonies, and other Crimes and Miſdemeanors, had, done, or committed within the Town and Iſland of Bombay, and the limits thereof, and the Places and Factories ſubordinate thereto, and dependent thereon; and alſo to enquire, hear and determine in like manner, all Treaſons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Miſdemeanors, Treſpaſſes, Wrongs, and Oppreſsions had, done, and committed, by any of his Majeſty's Britiſh ſubjects, in any of the Territories which now are ſubject to, or dependent upon the ſaid Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the native Princes of India in alliance with the ſaid Government.

And alſo that, at the ſame time and place, will be holden a Seſsion of Admiralty for the Trial of all Treaſons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Treſpaſſes, Miſdemeanors, and other crimes and offences, done, perpetrated, or committed on the High-Seas.

And I hereby require and enjoin all perſons bound to proſecute and give evidence at the above Seſsions, or in any way concerned therein, to attend at the time, and place above mentioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.—Dated this 21ſt day of June, 1814.

GEO. WM. MIGNAN
SHERIFF.

ADVERTISEMENT.

In the Goods of PESTONJEE HORMOSJEE, *Parsey late of Bombay deceased.*

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT application was this day made to the Hon'ble the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, to grant Letters of Administration in the above Goods to HORMOSJEE COONVERJEE, of Bombay Parsey, the Father of the said PESTONJEE HORMOSJEE, all persons concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof.

Bombay 28th day of June 1814.

List of the Average Prices of Grain at Bombay & Subordinates for the Month of May 1814.

DESCRIPTION OF GRAIN.	KAIRA.	BAROACH.	SURAT.	SALSETTE.	BOMBAY.
	Seers Qr. Tank.	Rupee.	Rupee	Rs. Qr. Rs.	Rs. Q. Rs.
Rice, 1st Sort,	14 2 11 Cutcha Seers per R.	17 - seers per a Ru-	14 - Seers per a Ru-	3 1 00 per parah unbeaten,	2 00 per par. Beat.
Ditto, 2d do.	16 3 0 do.	18¼ - do.	18 - do.	3 0 25 - do.	1 00 do. do.
Ditto, 3d do.	17 2 0 do.	21¼ - do.	22 - do.	None,	0 00 do. do.
Ditto, 4th do.	21 0 0 do.	23¼ - do.	27 - do.	None,	2 00 do. do.
Ditto Red	22 0 0 do.	" - do.	32 - do.	2 3 50 - do.	2 50 do. unbeat.
Badjeree, 1st Sort,	20 0 0 do.	22¼ - do.	27 - - do.	3 2 50 - do.	3 50 per parah.
Ditto, 2d do.	21 0 0 do.	" - do.	28 - - do.	3 2 00 - do.	1 50 do.
Ditto, 3d do.	22 1 11 do.	" - do.	" - - do.	None,	0 50 do.
Wheat 1st do.	21 0 0 do.	20¾ - do.	21 - - do.	5 2 - do.	1 00 do.
Ditto, 2d do.	21 2 0 do.	21 - do.	22 - - do.	4 3 - - do.	0 00 do.
Ditto, 3d do.	21 3 0 do.	" - do.	23 - - do.	4 2 - - do.	3 00 do.
Doll, 1st do,	14 0 0 do.	19 - do.	17 - do.	7 - - do.	1 00 do.
Ditto 2d do.	15 0 0 do.	" - do.	18 - - do.	6 - - do.	0 50 do.
Mug, 1st do.	21 1 0 do.	25 - do.	26 - - do.	4 1 - - do.	0 00 do.
Ditto, 2d do.	23 2 0 do.	26 - do.	28 - - do.	None,	None,
Joar, 1st do.	23 0 14 do.	23¼ - do.	26 - - do.	None,	2 2 00 do.
Ditto. 2d do.	26 2 0 do.	" - do.	27 - - do.	None,	None,
Oorid, 1st Sort,	20 3 05 do.	" - do.	24 - - do.	3 3 do.	3 0 50 do.
Ditto, 2d do.	22 0 14 do.	25 - do.	26 - - do.	None,	None,
Mutt,	33 2 0 do.	24 - do.	28 - - do.	3 3 - do.	4 0 00 do.
Gram,	26 3 0 do.	21 - do.	25 - - do.	5 - do.	3 3 50 do.
Cholla,	27 0 11 do.	28 - do.	" - - do.	None,	3 2 00 do.
Codree,	21 2 0 do.	" - do.	" - - do.	None,	None,
Wall,	34 2 07 do.	28 - do.	35 - - do.	3 - - do.	Do.
Bunty,	36 0 14 do.	" - do.	" - - do.	None,	Do.
Bowtah,	27 0 07 do.	" - do.	" - - do.	2 0 50 - do.	Do.
Codra,	37 0 0 do.	" - do.	" - - do.	None.	Do.
Gowar, 1st sort,	34 0 0 do.	" - do.	32 - - do.	None.	Do.
Ditto, 2d do.	41 3 0 do.	" - do.	33 - - do.	None,	Do.
Barley,	37 3 0 do.	20 - do.	27 - do.	None,	Do
Batty, 1st Sort,	24 2 0 do.	29½ - do.	30 - - do.	1 2 72 do.	1 2 40 do.
Ditto, 2d do.	27 2 0 do.	32 - do.	32 - - do.	1 2 40 do.	1 2 08 do.
Ditto 3d do.	28 0 0 do.	35¼ - do.	34 - do.	1 2 00 do.	None,
Ditto, 4th do.	30 0 0 do.	" - do.	35 - do.	None,	Do.
Red Batty,	31 2 07 do.	" - do.	40 - - do.	1 0 80 - do.	1 1 44 do.

One Cutcha Seer weighing 40 Sicca or Ahmedabad Rupees, 39 Sicca Rupees equal to an English Pound—One Sicca Rupee weighing 178 grains.

Kaira, 1st June 1814

J. H. JONES,
Reg. in Charge.

Broach, 1st June 1814.

A Broach maund of 40 Seers is equal to 39¾ English lbs.

J. ROMER,
Magistrate.

Surat, 1st June 1814.

N. B. A Surat maund of 40 Seers is equal to 37¼ English lbs.

T. A. KEATE,
Mag.

Tannah, 1st June 1814.

N. B. Grain is sold on Salsette by measure, and not by weight, as to the Northward: a Parah is equal to about 2¾ maunds Surat weight.

J. HALLETT,
MAG.

Bombay, 21st June 1814.

N. B. Grain is sold on Bombay by measure & not by weight, as to the Northward: a Parah is equal to about 2¾ maunds Surat weight.

J. H. PELLY,
Sec, to the Com. of Markets

Sheriff's Sale.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT on Tuesday the 5th day of July next, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, will be put up to Sale by Public Outcry on the Premises, a Dwelling House covered with Tiles, with it appurtenances, situated without the Town Walls near Canday Waddy, and in the neighbourhood of a House belonging to Ragoonath Chima Sinoy, the Property of the Defendant Sunker Venaik Sinoy, Seized by Virtue of a Writ of *Fieri Facias* issuing out of the Honorable the Court of the Recorder of Bombay at the Suit of Pranjewan Anoopdass.

G. W. MIGNAN,
BOMBAY TOWN HALL, *Sheriff.*
27TH JUNE 1814.

શરીફનુ વેચાણ

ખબર કાંથી આપીએચજે

મંગલવારને દીને તા ૫ મી જુલાઇ આવતા મહીના ની ૫લાઇ ૩ ત્રીજા પોકોરે જાકેર ૫રીને જે જગા ઉપર મી લખતજે તે તાંકાં વેચાશે ઘર (૧) નલી ઐાનુ ચાલિલુ ફોટ બાર ફાડેવાડી ની પા શે તેનાં પડોશમાં ઘર ૧ રગનાથ ચીમા શેણવાજનુજે તે મીલકત શંકર વીના એક શેણવાજ નીજે તે શરીફે ટાચ આ રીને ૫ળજ ફીઘેલીજે શ્રી કનરાબલ રી ફાડર ફોરત ની ડીક્રથી પરાંણજવંણ અ નુપદાશની ૫રીમાદી બાબત *

શ્રી મુબઇ ની તા ૩ મી જુન ૧૮૧૪

Boyce, Kempt, & Co.

HAVE FOR PRIVATE SALE,

A STRONG serviceable Curricle with a pair of young fast trotting Arab Horses, Price 1,500 Rupees.

Bombay 2d July 1814.

FREIGHT.

FREIGHT Wanted to Trincomalie for 1,000 Teak Planks from two to Six Inches thick. For further Particulars enquire at the Naval Office.

By Order of the Commissioner.
C. NORTHCOTE,
Naval Store-keeper.

NAVAL OFFICE,
1st *July* 1814.

Boyce, Kempt & Co.

On WEDNESDAY next,
WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

If not previously disposed of by Private Contract,

A STRONG high bred Grey Arab Charger that has been for some time rode by a Field Officer.

Bombay, 2d July 1814.

Boyce, Kempt and Co.

On WEDNESDAY next,
WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION
AT THEIR ROOMS,

THE EFFECTS

OF THE LATE
Reverend Doctor Coke,
L. L. D.
CONSISTING OF

WEARING Apparel; a Library on Religious and other subjects. Wines and Various other Articles.

Bombay, 2d July 1814.

FOR SALE
AT THE
Courier Office
THE
INDIAN KALENDAR,
FOR THE YEAR
1814,
PRICE 2¼ RUPEES.

FOR SALE

AT THE GODOWNS OF
Messrs. JOHN LECKIE & Co.

INDIA Market Madeira in Pipes, at Rupees 500 per Pipe.
Do. Do. Do. in half Pipes, at 250 per half Pipe.
Port Wine in half Pipes at 300 Do.
Also may be had a few 30 Gallon Kegs of White Wine Vinegar.

Bombay, 29th June 1814.

TO BE SOLD,
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
AT THE HOUSE
OF
CAPTAIN CRAIG,

OPPOSITE THE BOMBAY TAVERN,
On MONDAY next,
FOR READY MONEY,

19 BOLTS
204 Buff Pouch Belts, } Damaged.
5 Sides Leather.

The above to be seen at Captain Craig's House.

Also 7 Iron Tanks, and 2 Iron Buoys now lying at the Custom House.

Bombay 1st July 1814.

ADVERTISEMENT.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of the late Lieut. Col. R. T. HEATH of this Establishment, are requested to pay their respective debts to the Acting Executor Captain JOHN JAMES SMITH, without delay, and all persons having claims upon the Estate are required to send them in properly authenticated, to the said Acting Executor on or before the 1st day of October next, after which period any demand upon the Estate will not be attended to.

Bombay, 1st July 1814.

FOUND,

ON THE GIRGON ROAD,

A Gold Lady's Watch with Chain, Key and Seal which will be delivered to any person that will give a description of it, and by paying the expence of the Advertisement—Apply at the Courier Office.

Bombay, 30th June 1814.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the Administrator to the Estate of Major Jeremy Lock, deceased will on the first of October next, pay away the Balance in his hands to and among the simple contract Creditors on the said Estate; unless Creditors of a superior or preferable nature or Class appear and claim by or before the above period. Dated the 1st July 1814.

SEWDASS RAGOONATHDASS.
Administrator of Major Jeremy Locke

ADVERTISEMENT.

ALL Persons having Claims on the Estate of the late LIEUTENANT THOMAS HARRIOTT of the Honourable Company's Bombay Marine, are hereby requested to prefer the same for payment to MR. WILLIAM BOYCE, Administrator to the said Estate, within two months from this date after which period no claim will be attended to.

Bombay 2d July, 1814.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

THAT the Courier Printing Office is, for a short time, removed from No. 7 Forbes's Street, to No. 1 Bake House Lane.

Digitized with financial assistance from the
Government of Maharashtra
on 08 April, 2017

THE COURIER
BOMBAY.

SATURDAY, JULY 2, 1814.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 29th JUNE 1814.

By the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council

LIEUTENANT G. B Aitcheson of the 2d Battalion 3d Regiment Native Infantry is permitted to proceed to sea for the benefit of his health and to be absent for a period of six months from the date of embarkation.

The following promotion is ordered to take place in the 8th Regiment of Native Infantry in consequence of the death of Lieutenant George Gell, of that Corps.

8th Regiment Native Infantry.

Ensign James S Iredell to be Lieutenant vice George Gell, deceased,—Date of rank 14th June 1814.

The death of Lieutenant Gell vacating the Office of Adjutant to the 1st Bat. of the 8th Regiment Native Infantry, the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Lieutenant Edward Pearson to that situation from the 14th instant.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
J. FARISH,
Sec. to Govt.

NOTE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We should have been happy to have inserted the account of Dr. Porteous, sent by "A Subscriber," but it is too long in its present form.

The arrival of the Gunjava, on Tuesday last from Mocha, has added very little to the stock of our intelligence, already communicated, from Bussora.

Accounts from Cairo, dated the 5th of March, mention that the Hereditary Prince of Sweden was before Aix la Chapelle.; these therefore, do not exactly correspond with our last advices from Bussora, which stated that he was near Hambourg: but they may refer to a later date. It is added that Lord Wellington after having defeated Soult in several engagements had advanced into the Province of Bearn, but as this province is in fact contained in the Department of the Lower Pyrennees, it is probable that this intelligence alludes only to the result of the splendid victories of the middle of December, in consequence of which (as we already know) Lord Wellington had masqued Bayonne and advanced.

On the 28th of December, Murat signed an Armistice (which is to continue till the conclusion of a Definitive Peace) with Lord William Bentinck. — Neapolitan Troops had taken possession of Rome, in the name of Murat, and he was to be created Grand Duke of Tuscany and a field Marshall in the Austrian service.

On the 12th of February, accounts were received at Malta, that Ancona had surrendered to the Austrians, and that the Swiss had defeated the Viceroy of Italy, who had been driven into the mountains near Genoa.

Further letters from Cairo, mention that all the British troops intended to assist the Prince of Orange, reached their destination before the end of December, under the Command of Lieut: General Sir Thomas Graham together with a brigade of Guards under the Command of Major-General Cooke.

On the 25th of March, intelligence reached Cairo, by the way of Smyrna, of the great actions fought in the beginning of February before Brienne, the result of which we are already acquainted with, viz. that Buonaparte was obliged to retreat to Troyes and that the Allies had advanced as far as Sens.

We have been favored with the following Extract of a private Letter, received at Cairo on the 23d of March.

"Subsequent to the entrance of the Allied "armies into France, there were several "skirmishes in the neighbourhood of Brien-"ne.

"Buonaparte, who commanded in person, "was obliged to fall back, on Troyes: at the "same time, one of the divisions of the Alli-"ed army had advanced from Auxerre to Sens "and another to Vitry: both which places "being nearer to Paris than Troyes, the re-"treat of Buonaparte to his Capital, has been "cut off—in giving an account of the above-"mentioned engagements, Buonaparte ac-"knowledges that a battery of Artillery be-"longing to the Imperial guard, had been "taken; that one of the Prince of Neuf-"chatels Adjutants had been made pri-"soner, at only ten paces distant from a "French Sentinel; and that General Deno-"uettes had received a Bayonet wound.

The following is an Extract from the Moniteur of the 6th of February.

On the morning of the 4th, Count Stadion, Count Rammousky, Lord Castlereagh and the Baron de Humboldt arrived at Chatillon on the Seine, where the Duke of Vicenza *was already*. The first visits were paid and received on both sides, and on the evening of the same day, the first conference of the Plenipotentiaries was to take place.

The above, we believe is the substance of the news received by the Gunjava. It serves only to make us feel more impatient for the next arrival from Bussora, which cannot now be delayed many days.

There is no news from any other quarter, and we are therefore under the necessity of continuing our Extracts from the English papers of November and December, and of selecting some articles from the Calcutta and Madras prints received during the week.

Two opportunities of sending letters to England, are soon likely to occur; the Hannah is expected to sail in the middle of next month, and the Wellington, late the H. C. Ship Mornington, in the beginning of August.

ARRIVAL.]—Captain B. Kennett 2d Battalion, 3d Regiment.

NAUTICAL CHRONICLE
AND NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

Arrived.]—June 28th, Ship Gunjava Captain John Blayd from Mocha.

Ditto 30th, Ship Khabras Captain F. Gregory, from Muscat.

SHIPPING.

CALCUTTA.

Arrivals.]—June 2, brig Helen, J. Waddington, from Cape of Good Hope 5th March, and Madras 23d May.

2, (at Diamond Harbour,) ship Friendship, T. Howell, from Bombay 14th May.

3, Ship Ginargen, Nacoda, from Calicut 1st May.

Brig Gesina, J. T. Scheider, from Batavia.—*Passengers*: C. Assey, Esq. Secretary to the Government at Java; Doctor Ainslie; and Mr. W. Baillie.

4, Ship Providence, A. Barclay, from China 8th April, and Malacca 2d May.

5, Ship Bombay Merchant, J. Grant, from Bombay 18th March, Trincomalie 5th May, and Madras 18th May. *Passengers*: from Columbo, Captain Grant, Royal Artillery, from Trincomalie, Captain Dunn, Lieutenant Usher, Ensign Mahagu, 3 Serjeants, 8 Corporals, 2, Drummers and 71 Privates, of H. M. 66th Regiment, from Madras, Cornet Mason, Native Cavalry, and Mr. Bowers, Surgeon.

7, Ship, Mary, Thomas Maughan, from Batavia, 19th April, and Vizagapatam 28th May. *Passengers* from Batavia: Mrs. Higgins, and two children, and Captain Thomas Higgins, Bengal Native Infantry.

Departures.]—June 4, Ship Mary Ann, J. R. Arbuthnot, for the Isle of France.

5, Ship Pomona, P. Kincard, for Bencoolen.

6, (From Saugor,) Ship Maitland, W. Kinsay, for China.

7, brig Ganges, T. Robinson, for Rangoon.

Ships at Saugor, June 6, 1814.

H. C. Ship Devonshire, Matilda, Marchioness Wellesley, Aurora, and Hope.

CALCUTTA

MARRIAGES.]—On Tuesday last at St. John's Church by the Reverend Dr. Ward, Lieutenant Thomas Pottinger, of His Majesty's 8th Regiment of Light Dragoons, to Miss Eliza Fulton, eldest Daughter of J. W. Fulton, Esq.

On Thursday, the 2d instant, at Kishenegur, by the Revd. Henry Shepherd, H. T. Travers, Esq. Collector of the District of Moorshedabad, to Mrs. Stacy.

On the 30th ultimo, Charles Etty, Esq. to Mrs. Elizabeth Grant, Grand daughter of the late Charles Weston, Esq.

DEATH.

On the 10th of February last, on his passage to the Cape of Good Hope, on board the H. C. Ship Huddart, George Davidson, Esq, a Surgeon on the Bengal Establishment.

MADRAS

DEATHS.]—At Vizagapatam, on the 3d instant, Hugh Dove, Esq Surgeon on this establishment, after a severe and painful illness, contracted by an over zealous discharge of his professional duty, in the Mahratta Campaign, under the present Marquis Wellington, which he bore for many years with uncommon fortitude and resignation.—That his loss is sincerely regretted, would but feebly express the feelings of those who intimately knew him.—For, he was not only a warm friend, but he possessed in a superior degree the humanity and skill of a Physician, and the mildness and erudition of a gentleman.

At Gollapollam near Masulipatam, on the 18th of May, Lieut. Colonel W. Shaw of the 2d Bat. 8th Regt. N. I.—As an Officer at the Head of a Corps he commanded the respect, and conciliated the esteem of all beneath him, and as a Member of Society he was eminently gifted in every quality which can adorn the Gentleman, and the Soldier. To the Officers of the 1st Batt. 10th Regt. N. I. who long had the happiness to serve under him, his Memory will be ever dear.

Calcutta Intelligence.

JUNE 8, 1814.

The Providence was detained in the Canton river for nearly a month after she was ready for sea, in consequence of the arrival on the Chinese coast, of an American letter of marque schooner, having on board a crew of 50 men, and laden with a rich cargo of furs from the North-west coast of the American continent. This vessel, it appears, had been hovering for some time among the adjacent Islands, waiting the departure of His Majesty's Frigates Phœnix and Doris, with the homewardbound fleet, from Macao roads; which had no sooner taken place, than she ran up to Whampoa, landed her furs with the utmost expedition, and had actually laid in a return cargo, and passed the second bar on her way out of the river, when news was received, that the Doris, after accompanying the fleet to a short distance, had again made her appearance on the coast.—The departure of this Frigate with the convoy, appears indeed from the first to have been a mere stratagem. The American merchant ships Hunter and America, which had been lying at China ever since the commencement of the war, were eager to avail themselves of the opportunity, and prepared immediately for sea. The Hunter actually sailed, with a valuable cargo on board; and, three days after her departure from the river, fell a prize to the Doris. The America, on the receipt of this intelligence, was again unrigged;—the letter of marque schooner returned up the river to Whampoa;—and the Providence, freed from all apprehension of capture, proceeded on her voyage.

By a letter from Banka of the beginning of April, we learn that a most gallant action was fought on the 29th of March off Pulo Pangah, by Captain Hall and the crew of the H. C. Cruizer Antelope, who with the ship's boats, assisted by two armed Prows attacked and dispersed an immense fleet of Malay Pirate boats, at least eighty in number, taking thirty, of which four sunk after they had struck. The engagement lasted from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. and so desperate was the resistance made by the Malays, that only 14 prisoners were taken alive out of the 30 boats which had been captured. Each of the pirate boats had 4 small brass guns mounted, and a numerous complement of men. When we recollect the severe loss which ships of war have frequently sustained in taking and destroying vessels of this description, we are at a loss to express our admiration of the skill and gallantry which could have enabled so small a force as that of Captain Hall, to engage successfully with such desperate odds. We are informed that Captain Hall speaks in warm terms of the conduct of his first Lieut. Mr. Smith, as well as of the rest of his officers and ship's company.

By letters from Sourabaya we learn, that Opium was selling afloat, free of all risk and charges whatever, at 1,300 dollars per chest. Hams, Cheese, and Beer were not to be had.

Swedish (Keg) Steel and Bar Iron, Iron Nails, of sorts, from 20 to 30 dollars per barrel. Bengal Canvas, fine, 10 to 12 dollars per bolt. Bengal Soap, 5 to 8 dollars per maund. There was also considerable demand for Hookahs, Hookah Snakes, and fine Tobacco, (that sent in jars always injured by the jars breaking,) fine Coast and Bengal Cloths, chiefly white, small Anchors, of from 3 to 5 cwt; iron Stocks of 5 to 10 cwt.

We understand that in consequence of the long experience of the unhealthiness of the right flank of the lines at the cantonments of Barrackpoor it has been resolved to encamp the corps now occupying that quarter, on the parade ground, until new lines shall be prepared for them to the left, on the scite of the present Bazar.

We have the pleasure to inform the fortunate though unknown proprietor of the Ticket No. 6229, of the third class in the present Madras Lottery, that the prize of Twenty Thousand Star Pagodas has fallen to that number.

The Ticket was sold in Bengal at the Office of Mr. A. G. Paterson, No. 3, Old Court House Lane.

JUNE 9th 1814.

By the native Akhbars we learn, that Chetoo, a Pindaree Chief in the service of Doulut Rao Sindheea, had gone with an armed force from Dihar and plundered the district of Doombalpoor, belonging to the Rajah of Holkar. Another Pindaree, also employed by Sindheea, had occupied the strong post Seorus, in which he was besieged by Wuzeer Moohummud Khan the Bhopal Rajah, Namdar Khan, and several other predatory Sirdars. It is said, that Chetoo had made an offering of two lacks of Rupees to Sindheea, and engaged to present an equal sum after the issue of his contest with the Bhopal Rajah. Rae Data Ram, and Fyzoola Khan, had proferred their services to put the Jypore Rajah in possession of Hindoun and Kuruhru, upon condition of receiving a recompence amounting to four lacks of Rupees. The poverty of Juggut Sing the Rajah was so extreme, that although he gladly accepted of these propositions, he was unable to make good without delay a larger sum than fifty thousand Rupees, which were paid down as the first instalment.

Some mention is made of a body of Company's troops having joined those of the Peshwa, and marched to the north in quest of the Pindarees.

The accounts from Runjeet Singh's Camp extend so low as the 2d of last month. The Rajah was then encamped at a place named Soobhanpoor, and it was rumoured in his army, that he intended to move immediately towards Seealkot. Orders for the destruction of all the small forts in the neighbourhood of Attock had been forwarded to the Commandant of that Citadel. Recourse to this measure had been found necessary, in consequence of their affording shelter to a race of predatory chieftains, who were unwilling to forfeit their rights of independence, and give their consent to that supremacy which Runjeet has long attempted to exercise in all the Sik'h possessions.

The vaunted expedition of Mahmood Shah and his Wuzeer Futtih Khan, against Mooltan and Bhawulpoor, had like many others of equal promise, ended without bloodshed or the attainment of its professed object. The King and his Minister, after an interview with the Rajah of Bhawulpoor held at their head quarters Derni Ghazeekhan, about the end of April, had peaceably returned to Cabool.

The Lucknow journals notify the departure of Lady Hood from that place on the 21st ultimo, in prosecution of her intended journey to Fyzabad, and visit to the Begum. Her Ladyship was accompanied by George Baillie Esq. and would return in a very few days.

Since our last publication, the long expected ship Providence has arrived from China. She left Canton on the 8th April, and reached Saugor on the 2d instant. She brings scarcely any news. His Majesty's frigate Doris had captured the American ship Hunter with a valuable cargo. A small American letter of Marque had arrived at Whampoa, with a cargo of Skins from the West Coast of America. It was at first reported, that she brought instructions to the American Merchantmen lying in the Tigris to make ready for sea, as the Essex would soon arrive, and convoy them home. This story has been since contradicted, and is rendered improbable, by the fact of the letter of Marque having come from the Northern shores of the Pacific, where she was not likely to have any communication with the Essex, which by the former accounts was stated to be cruizing off the coasts of Chili.

The state of the markets in China will be learnt by the following extract of a letter from Canton.

"CANTON, APRIL 3, 1814.

"I must not omit noticing the tare in the cotton of this season. It has been unusually great in all the lots imported, some of the bales taring as much as 19lb. Within the last week, the ships Alexander, Windham and Experiment have arrived from Calcutta. You were lucky in getting your cotton so early to market, as that article has fallen a tale per pecul, since yours was sold. The Windham's cargo, I believe, is not yet disposed of; but those of the others, all of a very good quality, have been sold at tale 11-5. Opium is nominally at Dollars 1130, but there are no sales; and 8 or 900 chests remain on hand, of which, at least 600 will be undisposed of, when the Madras ships arrive. Nothing but a high price at the sales in Bengal, and the consequent necessity of keeping it up here, can prevent a heavy loss to the speculators of last season."

The Providence has brought round specie amounting to about 7 lacks of Rupees, and bills to a large amount.

The anniversary of His Majesty's birth day having happened to be Saturday, the entertainments usually given on that occasion were deferred until Monday, on the evening of which the officers, civil and military, belonging to the King's and Company's service, and the principal inhabitants of Calcutta, were invited to a concert and supper at the Government House. The approaches to the Great Hall were splendidly lighted up with a profusion of Crystal lamps. In front and above the gate facing the north, the Prince Regent's arms were represented in a blaze of variegated lamps. The great Saloon above was appropriated to the Concert and Promenade. It was elegantly and simply adorned with festoons and borders of white and red roses. The assemblage was very numerous, and the guests were received at the upper end of the Saloon, by the Right Honorable the Governor General, and the Countess of Loudon and Moira. The bands played many beautiful pieces of music, until midnight, when supper was announced. The procession moved to the supper room in the following order. Four servants in state livery, followed by four Aides de Camp: The Right Honorable the Governor General with Lady East leaning on his right arm and Lady Nugent on his left. The Countess of Loudon handed by the Chamberlain with his white wand, and supported on the right by the Chief Justice Sir Edward Hyde East. The company then succeeded as they stood, and descended the great stairs, the band striking up God save the King. The Supper room was fitted up in a tasteful and exquisite manner. The tables were embellished with painted obelisks, supported by fluted pillars, disposed so as to give an appearance of circular portices. Within these the lamps were concealed by silken transparencies, representing lively landscapes. Above, the body of the structure was decorated with the arms of England, His Majesty's initials, and many other beautiful and appropriate subjects. The supper consisted of every procureable delicacy, and derived an additional relish from the fascinating qualities of the airy Champaign which plentifully sparkled on every side. About half past one, the Company retired from the Supper Rooms. The Governor General and Lady Loudoun were accompanied up stairs by Ladies East, Nugent and Keir, and several Members of the Staff. The rest of the guests immediately called for their carriages.

A pressure of matter prevented our some time ago inserting an account of an excursion made by some gentlemen of Poornea, to the country between Sicliguly and Rajemuhl, in quest of Rhinoceroses, during which, we understand, they succeeded in killing 6 or 7, and wounding many others. By a letter from a Correspondent, who was with the party alluded to, we find, that of late frequent instances have occurred of Rhinoceroses crossing the Ganges, and infesting the low lands in the southern part of the district of Poornea.

Towards the end of last month, a Rhinoceros was seen near the Indigo Factory of Rampore Kolassee, beloning to Mr. M——n and after a long chase, was killed by that gentleman. The fame Rhinoceros a few days before alarmed the people of another Factory to the Westward of Kolassee. Mr. Charles B——d happening to be at the Factory at the time, and having last year killed a small one in another part of the district, was on this occasion induced to attack him on foot and alone; but paid dearly for his hardihood. Slipping while near the Rhinoceros, the velocity of the animal prevented his escape; and while on the ground, he was very severely wounded by him in the head and back. The attention of the Rhinoceros being diverted by the shouts of the Natives, he left Mr. B——d, and made across the country for Kolassee where he was killed. The prevalent idea that the Skin of the Rhinoceros is hardly penetrable by a leaden ball from a fowling piece, seems to be erroneous, as we have been assured by a Gentleman who has on one or two occasions killed them, that he has tried on the carcase of a dead Rhinoceros, if a leaden ball from a Manton's double barrel gun, would enter or not, and always found it to penetrate. A mixture however of one-third of tin with two of lead is deemed a better composition, as the balls are then much harder.

Java Intelligence.

APRIL 2.

At length we have to record the passage of the homeward-bound China Fleet through the Straits of Sunda. The undermentioned ships passed Anjer on the 25th ultimo, under convoy of H. M. ship Phœnix, Captain Webley, without coming to an anchor.

H. C. S. Walmer Castle, Capt.	L. Dodds,
Hope,	—— Pendergrast,
Lowther Castle,	—— Hill,
Cumberland,	—— Wilkinson,
Warley,	—— J. Collins,
Marquis Camden,	—— Isaacke,
Marquis Ely,	—— Dalrymple,
Bridgewater,	—— Hughes,
Charles Grant,	—— John Locke,
General Harris,	—— Briscoe,
Atlas,	—— Mayne,
Essex,	—— Nisbett,
Inglis,	—— Hay,
Herefordshire,	—— Le Blanc,
Princess Amelia,	—— Balcon,
Ceres,	—— H. Scott,
Persevarence,	—— Buchanan.

Cleves, November 22—The Journal of the Roer has published the following advertisement of the Grand Rabbi. H. Carlbourg:—

To Messieurs the Doctors of Religion, the Overseers and Administrators of Synagogues in the Israelites Division of the Roer.

" Cleves, Nov. 22.

" Gentlemen —New events have placed the Government under the necessity of requiring new sacrifices to deliver the country from an imminent danger, to obtain a glorious peace, suitable to the Great Nation, and to the genius of our august Sovereign. In consequence I invite you to exhort your flock to behave, under these circumstances, like good citizens and faithful subjects.

" Recall to their minds the sacred duties prescribed to us by honour, gratitude, virtue, and religion, and shew them that the new sacrifices have for their object to support the best of Monarchs, that he may be able shortly to attain his object, which is to render us happy, our children, and grand-children.

I expect, Gentlemen, that your exhortations will have the desired effect which they have had hitherto.

Receive the assurances of my perfect esteem, and my very sincere attachment.

" The Grand Rabbi, H. CARLBOURG."

A mistake has crept into most of the London journals, in assigning the mission to Switzerland of Count Talleyrand, to Talleyrand, Prince of Benevento. The latter personage is Jailer to the Royal Family of Spain, and resides with them at Rome. Count Talleyrand is nephew to this Gentleman. Another nephew, Colonel Talleyrand, was lately taken prisoner by the Austrians in the debouches of Bohemia.

JUNE 14.

The very interesting debate in the House of Commons on Wednesday the 17th November 1813, in the Committee on Foreign Treaties, is justly entitled to the peculiar attention of the British Public at this eventful æra, when the inhabitants of Europe are about to receive the blessings for which Great Britain has so long, and sometimes so ineffectually, incited them to war.

At a time when the nations groaning under the yoke of France were actually bestirring themselves with determined resolution and courage, to effect their emancipation from a long and ignominious vassalage, it was exceedingly fit that every Briton should know, should feel, and exult in the boast,—that to England was the world indebted for all that could be displayed of liberty or patriotism; we therefore felt much pleasure in reading and publishing that debate; and we are happy to avail ourselves of the valuable information afforded by the Noble Secretary of State, to set before our readers in a more compressed manner, the great and uniform services which England is now, and has ever been found ready and anxious to contribute, for the maintenance of right, the preservation of liberty, and the honor of her neighburing kingdoms. It would be very difficult if not impossible to collect in one view—an aggregate of the many, and repeated services that Great Britain has from time to time afforded to different states; we must therefore confine ourselves more particularly to late and present times, and we shall there see more than sufficient, not only to excite astonishment at the wonderful, and absolutely unaccountable resources of that Blessed Isle, but more than enough to elevate the soul of every virtuous man, be he Briton or alien, to admiration and gratitude.

Now let it be first considered, that exclusive of the vast subsidies granted to Spain and Portugal, very considerable aid had been afforded, in addition to troops, to the Allied powers. The direct aid to Spain in money and stores was about two millions. The subsidy to Portugal was two millions, that to Sicily was four hundred thousand pounds. To Sweden had formerly been granted 5,400,000.

To this was added a vote of credit of five millions, which was only expected to cover the demands anticipated. To shew further the promptness of application of those means, we are told that in addition to half a million of muskets in one year, not less than 400,000 stands of arms had been supplied!! Further, to Sweden only, a million was granted for one year, and England had, by her means, put into the field of battle to fight the just cause, 50,000 men. This mighty force too was put in motion under the command of perhaps the fittest and most valuable personage to be chosen any where, who of himself furnished three different plans of operations, and by whose genius, together with that of the renowned and illustrious Moreau, victory has beaten down the vaunted slaves of a ruthless assassin and an ambitious despot, fifty thousand of whom had at one single blow of this our ally been wrested from him. Russia and Prussia too were next made to feel the generous aid of devoted England. The subsidy granted to the former Power was five millions, to which was superadded 500,000£. and we find this great monarch in alliance, and let us say in co-operation with Britain, making the most wonderful and stupendous exertions for the recovery of the rights and safety of nations, bringing army after army into the field, protecting her own frontiers, is actually advancing with countless hordes, with firm and faithful purpose, to annihilate the scourge and destroyer of the human race, on his own abject territory. Prussia too, incited, or assisted and encouraged by Great Britain, after the most merciless aggressions on her resources, and after experiencing all the privations of an exterminating war, brings forth to the field of battle 240,000 men, and under circumstances of loyalty, and patriotism, the most auspicious and honorable to her people. Would it not be supposed, that a person unacquainted with these things and hearing the simple detail of them, would expect a conclusion here? how then should we appreciate, and honor those principles of justice, and those sentiments of virtue, which have incited England to do yet more: to invite if not to shame, a monarch into battle against that man to whose impious and hateful embraces, he had but a little while before surrendered up his daughter. See then the effect—Austria has been added to the Confederacy, not by the allurements of any power, nor by their threats, but by confidence in England, and a sense of Europe's wrongs.

In reward of this, Austria was presented with one million, and she has been supplied with 100,000 stands of arms, besides other military stores. The whole of the subsides in money only, supplied by England alone to secure success to the just cause of her neighbours, was,

" For Spain	2000,000.
" For Portugal	2000 000
" Sicily	400, 00
" Russia & Prussia	2,500,000
" Future application	2,5 0,000
" Austria	1,000,000

The sum demanded for future application shews further the readiness, and desire of England, not only to give assistance, where it is needed, but to provide for the necessity before it occurs, that distress may be relieved. Then what must every Patriot feel to look at England as she is here played! is it to be conceived by such a man, or could he for one moment endure the thought, that when a period approached of reward to the generous friend of all, there should be some, who would impudently step forward, and vainly talk of Peace, humanity, moderation, justice, and such like flippancy—Where is the peaceful, the humane, the moderate, the just, the generous, the noble, and the brave, but England. Look at what is now proclaimed of her,—are they facts? Are they overrated? No.

Let us now consider, perhaps a declamatory speech, but certainly a truly patriotic effusion, of a most intelligent, and enlightened statesman. He is not only glad to approve and support such measures and principles, but he proudly and honestly boasts, that he has always urged and recommended exertion, even when the prospect was sometimes dreary and melancholy; that the deliverance of Europe was not only worthy of our arms, but capable of achievement. For ourselves, we cannot better address those, who, from whatever cause would never adventure either enterprize or exertion, than in the following expressive words of Mr. Canning, which with a few trifling alterations, we gladly adopt.

" They will see that whenever Great Britain has " exerted herself, it has been to raise the fallen, and " to support the falling, to raise and not to degrade " the national character, to rouse the sentiments of " patriotism, that tyranny had silenced, to enlighten, " to reanimate, to liberate; Great Britain has resuscitated Spain, and recreated Portugal. Germany and " Holland are now nations, and all these glorious effects have been produced by the efforts, and by the " example of Great Britain. If to be the deliverers of " Europe, if to have raised our own national character, not upon the ruins of other kingdoms, if to meet " dangers without shrinking, and to possess courage " increased by difficulties, be admirable, surely we " may not unreasonably hope for the applause of the " world."

[*Mad. Courer.*

Cambaceres, under the specious title of " his Serene Highness the Prince Arch Chancellor of the Empire," is one of those desperate revolutionists, who, from the first meeting of the Assembly of Notables in the year 1788, down to the present period, uniformly joined each succeeding party in Paris, as each and every of them put down their predecessors, and systematically triumphed as a leader among all. He is supposed to possess more actual wealth than any man in France as a subject, and like the Cardinal Wolsey of England, to display more pomp, splendour, and magnificence, than any person in Europe, not a crowned head. His rank in the French Empire is next to that of the Chief's family who now sways its sceptre.

Lord Ellenborough, some time ago, in a solemn adjudication, gave it as his opinion that the attendants of a certificated sportsman carrying no gun, and not being owner of the dogs used in the pursuit of the game, were not liable to penalties for sporting without a certificate.—In the cause, however, of a gentleman and his two sons, both under age, going out coursing in Staffordshire, and which has been referred to the Commissioners for Taxes, they decidedly gave it as their opinion that such attendants were liable to the penalties for sporting without a certificate.

J. G. Shaddick, Esq. is reported in the Reading paper to have relinquished freehold property to the amount of 68,000l. left him by T. H. Newby, Esq. in Lincolnshire, in favour of the natural children of the said Mr. Newby; Mr. S. expressing, that " he could accept of no such gratuity by will, or otherwise, where there were either legitimate or illegitimate children."

An Article in a French paper, from Copenhagen, of the 3d inst. says—" Among the prizes which our flotillas have made, is a large vessel, laden with cambries and Manchester velvets, worth more than a million of franks. There are with the Swedish corps d'armee in Germany, 4000 British troops, among whom is an Highland regiment, without *breeches*, and 300 artificers, instructed in throwing Congreve's rockets.

A traveller who left Paris on the 1st of December, remarked that the people were sufficiently quiet and did not testify any regret for the loss of the countries re-conquered by the Allies—that they eagerly desired peace and expressed their sentiments freely.

Napoleon shews himself every day on horse-back. A few days ago a considerable crowd collected at the Thuilleries. The hero of Leipsick approached and demanded the occasion of this assembly. " It is nothing it all," replied a boy—" every body is rejoicing, Sire, to see you in such good health —but they would rejoice much more if you would give them peace."—" They shall have it, child," replied Napoleon and he moved on.—Precautions have been taken to keep out of Paris the greater part of the officers of the vanquished army, and no soldier that belonged to it is to be seen.

The Parisians now call the naturalist Lacepede, known by his numerous works on fishes and worms, by no other name than *Mr. Reptile.*

The latest fashion at Paris is the color of *Spanish Tobacco.* The most suitable in the present state of affairs would be that formerly known by the name of *soupirs etouffé.*

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION.

The following are said to be the respective quotas which each State is to furnish from the side of Germany and Holland against France:—Austria and Russia, are to employ 150,000 men each; Prussia, 100,000; Bavaria, 40,000; Wurtemberg, 15,000; Baden, 10,000; Hesse, 20,000; British and Russo-German legions, in pay of England, 25,000; Swedes, 30,000; kingdom of Saxony, 30,000, besides smaller contingents, such as Hesse Darmstadt, Mecklenburgh, Brunswick, Saxe Gotha, &c. &c.

The French naval force, at Antwerp, consists of three ships of 80 guns, four in ordinary, six 74's, two 74's with 800 men each (but no guns), two frigates in ordinary, ten or twelve gun brigs fitted and manned, one 80 gun ship and three frigates (no guns) with about twenty men to each. Several gun brigs, &c. in the roads, and four frigates of 44 guns ready for sea.

Copy of a Letter from an Officer of our blockading squadron, off Brest;—

Ville de Paris, off Brest, Nov. 2, 1813.

" We arrived off Brest on the evening of the 25th, and found lying here his Majesty's Ships Vengeur, Dublin, Magnificent, and Clarence, of 74 guns, and the Cydnus and Eurotasfrigates. The Pyramus joined last evening, with the intelligence of fresh victories gained over the French. The Cydnus has been sent into reconnoitre the Brest fleet, and counted ten sail, so that none have escaped our vigilance. We shall keep under weigh all the time we are here, as the Admiral expects the Sheldt Fleet every day, i. e. if they should by any means escape the vigilance of Admiral Young: the Clarence and Cydnus are therefore stationed off the Black Rocks, while the rest cruize, and keep a sharp look out. The Madagascar and Eurotas are also cruizing, per order, on the same account, so that the Scheldt Fleet have little or no chance of escape."

By private letters from Paris, we learn, that Bonaparte has sent M. Lajuinais and three other Senators to the Castle of Vincennes. M. Lajuinais and M. Garat were the only two Members who, at the time when Napoleon assumed the purple, had the manliness and wisdom to remonstrate with him against the impolicy of the act,—and told him that by being content with the title of Consul, he would possess equal and more durable power, with the certainty of giving such an example of moderation to Europe, as would infallibly secure, not to France only, but to all nations, the enjoyment of good government and peace, on all bases of representation and liberty. Unfortunately for mankind, his inflamed and insatiate ambition rejected the advice. The imprisonment of these four Senators has, however, produced no sensation; and though there are murmurs and placards, he carries on all his exactions with success.

The Gazette of Saturday contains a Prolamation, dated November 30, permitting the importation into the West India Islands, and such part of the Continent of South America as belongs to his Majesty, of corn, meal, pulse, rice, &c; and also, horses, sheep, hogs, and all kinds of live stock and provisions, for the space of 12 months; and the exportation from the said islands or territories, of sugar, rum, cotton wool, &c. in any ship or vessel belonging to the subjects of Great Britain or her Allies.

Admiral Freemantle describes the people of Istria and Dalmatia in General, as holding the French in perfect abhorrence. The castle of Trieste surrended on the 2d ultimo; and on the 10th George Nugent embarked at that port on a secret expedition.

The General Court Martial which assembled on the 8th ult. at Athlone, for the trial of Lieut. Col. Dickson, of the Limerick county regiment of Militia, on charges preferred against him by Colonel Lord Mosketry, has been dissolved, his Lordship having been allowed to withdraw the charges, acknowledging they were preferred under a misconception, against an officer for whom he avowed great personal respect.

MURDERS.—Sunday se'enight in the night, a party of armed men attacked the house of James Connell, within a mile and a half of Athlone; after having shot him through the head, as if their demoniacal appetites were not sufficiently glutted, they dragged him, weltering in his blood, into the road, and drove an unhandl-

(Continued in the Supplement.)

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SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY COURIER.

SATURDAY, JULY 2, 1814.

(Continued from the last Page.)

ed pick-fork into the heart, up to the very hilt, and then, by way of finale to this horrid tragedy, fired at his unfortunate wife, which entered at one temple and came out at the other, carrying with it both her eyes from the sockets. All exertions hitherto to trace the perpetrators, we are sorry to say, are yet unsuccessful. It is supposed, that the evidence which Connell gave at the late Assizes at Mullingar, led to the perpetration of this horrid crime.—*Athlone Herald*

NEW PRICE CURRENT.—*Germans* and *Dutch* have *risen*; *Frenchmen* are rapidly *falling*;—*Britons* every where *in advance.*

The Mangalore East India ship, was totally lost by a water spout, on her voyage from Calcutta to New South Wales; a Lascar was the only survivor on board.

Mr. Whitbread has liberally given 2000 guineas towards making the new bridge at Bedford free of toll; and 500l. has also been given by Mr. Long, Mayor elect of that town, for the same purpose.

Sir Samuel Young, one of the newly created Baronets, is of Formosa Place, Berkshire, and not Tormasa, as erroneously printed in the Gazette.

Sir Samuel is on the Madras Establishment of the Honorable East India Company.

The former pay of a Field Marshal, 9l. 9s. 6d. per day, is now increased to 16l. 8s. 9d. or 5599l. 13s. 9d. per annum.

Lieut. General Sir T. Graham has been elected Lord Rector of the University of Glasgow, for the ensuing year.

One of the largest battering trains that has ever left this country, has been shipped for the north of Spain, and a number of able engineers have orders to embark for the same quarter.

A political squib was recently published at Paris, alluding to the Great Emperor, under the title of "The Woeful Adventures of *Monsieur Malheur of Mal-Maison.*" It was instantly suppressed by the Police.

COURT OF CHANCERY,—Nov. 18.

The Lord Chancellor, this day continuing indisposed, from a severe cold, sat in his private room, near the Court, at Westminster, till three o'clock, and heard many motions, among which was the following.

ELOPEMENT.

EX PARTE WOODHOUSE *v.* DALRYMPLE.

This was a motion made by Mr. Hart in this case, stating that Mr. Dalrymple was now in attendance in Court to answer personally a contempt, incurred in eloping with and marrying Miss Caroline Craigg, a ward of Chancery, whom he married in 1812, after running away with her from Kew Green, in Surrey, near Richmond, without leave of the Lord Chancellor. The Learned Council stated, that the offender had now returned from Scotland under the order of this Court, directing that he should stand committed to the Fleet Prison for marrying the Ward in question, when she was settled by her father, in his life-time, there to board and lodge, after taking her in the January proceeding from the house of a Mrs. Frum, in which she had been before that time accommodated. Lord Woodhouse, the executor of the father of the ward had presented this petition, for the security of the heiress ward, and charged nothing vindictive against Mr. Dalrymple, but merely wished to execute his trust duly towards the daughter of the testator.

Mr. Richards and Mr. Cooke, on behalf of the respondent, stated that he was ready to do whatever the Court should be pleased to direct, and that by his own affidavit, as well as the petition now presented against him he had shewn himself wholly innocent of any intentional offence in the act of marriage, since it appearred uncontroverted, that neither he nor the Lady at the time knew that she was a Ward of Chancery in due form, nor when or by what process such wardship was established. Independent of this consideration, the accused offered to execute any marriage settlement that his Lordship should deem equitable and just, having most expeditiously returned from Scotland, in obedience to his Lordship's order in the matter, which stood clear of aggravation.

The Lord Chancellor observed that this was a strange account of such a transaction, and that the whole appeared very unaccountable, insomuch that he should have a strict and prompt statement of all the proceedings and circumstances of this mysterious affair, and the better to effectuate that object he directed a reference to the Master, to inquire minutely and report to him every particular connected with this matter, in a special manner as soon as possible. Final order postponed.

At a house in Oxford [illegible] late illuminations, the following [illegible] exhibited :—

"It's all up with [illegible]
"And the King of S[illegible]

MOST AFFLICTING DEATHS.—[illegible] 7th of October last died, of wounds received in storming the entrenched camp taken on that day by the light division of the British army in France, Lieutenant A. Campbell, son to D. Campbell, Esq. of Ardnucroft, Argyllshire; three of whose Sons have now fallen graciously in the prime of life, in the cause of their King and country, while; from the force of the same gallant spirit that animated the others, a fourth, the only one now remaining to cheer the affection of his worthy and venerable parents and affectionate Sisters, is exposed to the same fate in the ranks of the forces under Lord Wellington.

The first of these sons, Archibald, a Captain in the army, lost his life in a sortie, made for the relief of Porto Ferrajo, but not until he had received the public thanks of Admiral Sir J. Warren and Colonel Airoy, who commanded the forces employed on that service.

The second, Duncan, who was a Captain in the 42d Regiment, and commanded the light troops, in the battle of Corunna, was killed in that action, but not until his noble conduct had obtained for him the admiration of the whole army, and the marked approbation and thanks of the late ever to be lamented Sir J. Moore.

The third son, Alexander, fell as before mentioned, after he also had distinguished himself like his gallant brothers.

It would be injustice to the memory of these fine fellows, not to state the incontrovertible fact, that three more powerful, more active, more brave, more generous youths, more amiable, or whose hearts abounded more with the milk of human kindness, never graced one family.

CHINESE INSURRECTION.

The letter of the Emperor of China, on the occasion of the late rebellion in his empire, was given in the Bombay Courier many weeks since;—we are enabled to add the following particulars, partly taken from private letters, and partly from the Pekin Gazette for November, December and January last:—

A letter from the Viceroy of Pekin, 12 days after the attack on the Palace, to the Viceroy of Canton states, that the chief town of the district *Hwa*, in the province of *Ho-nan* was destroyed by the Insurgents, and the Officers of Government put to death—that the whole district of *Gan yan* was in the possession of the Insurgents—that, on hearing of the Imperial troops advancing to attack them, they burned the chief town of *Can yue* in the province of *Pe-chele*, and fled—that they had taken the chief town of *Ting-laou* district in the province of *Shun tung*, &c.

It is said, that the Imperial army had, in some districts through which they passed, put men, women and children to the sword.

The rebels, in a place where the famine was very severe, being incensed against a very corpulent Mandarin, killed and eat him!

The Chinese are credulous in the extreme, especially about the interference of invisible beings and departed spirits in their affairs. —It is reported and generally believed, that as the Imperial army drew near to the rebels to battle, there was lightening, and the appearance of a man in the clouds, with a red fiery angry countenance; and that the leader of the rebels was struck dead. This imaginary being was it is said, a man, who in his life was very eminent for his virtues, and (being deified), was expected to appear for the deliverance of the country in some season of distress. The Imperial army gained a great victory, for the others are said to have been dreadfully alarmed by this appearance.

The leader of the rebels in *Shang-tung*, whose name is *Lin*, affirms himself to be *Lew-peuen te*, a man famous for goodness and valour, who lived about a thousand years ago. He founds this assertion on the commonly received opinion of the *Metempsy-cosis*.

There are many and various opinions about the *causes* of the present disturbance in China. Some think it is the consequence of the appearance of a comet, which was seen upwards of two years ago. Others say, and the Emperor's letter seems to confirm it, that it arose from the disaffection of one of his own brothers. Three of his brothers were said to be engaged with the rebels.

Several attempts were made to take the life of His Majesty; one by endeavouring to convert his pipe into a rocket; but happening to be reading an official paper when the pipe was brought to him, and holding it carelessly in his hand, it went off close by his ear, without hurting him; he then rose and struck the page that brought it, so that he

[illegible] Eunuchs of the palace brought [illegible] Censing which he had prepared for his Majesty; but his Majesty felt an aversion [illegible] it at the time, and [illegible] it as a mark of regard to a favourite, who drank it and [illegible] ing.

[illegible] ed brothers, together [illegible] are thought to have [illegible] both these plans. Either [illegible] to death; during the attack on the palace, several of the Ladies put an end to their own lives.

The Emperor had been out hunting at his Summerhouse in Tartary, and was expected to return the night that the principal attack was made in the palace; but was unavoidably detained several days longer, and thus escaped the snare that was laid for his life. The Chinese who are loyal say, that these escapes are by the *Teen-ming-te* (by the decree of heaven.)

There are other persons, who think, that the oppressive government of the Madarins, together with the famine, are the more immediate causes of the rebellion, and it is highly probable, that these two are at the bottom of it. For however good the laws of China may appear in a book, it is well known, that at present they have a very different appearance in the hands of most of the Mandarins: and a season of scarcity, when the people cannot pay the Public duties, is often embraced by them to give vent to their murmurings.

In several provinces in China, the famine was very severely felt during 1813, and it was feared would be still more so in the present year. The *yellow river*, which rises in the mountains of Tibet, and falls into the sea near to *Nan-king*, had broke down its banks and destroyed the rice fields in several provinces.

At Canton in February, there was a subscription set on foot by order of the Emperor, professedly for the relief of those provinces.

It was not ascertained to what extent the rebellion was likely to be carried. It appears to have been the most serious of any during the two last centuries. It was however supposed, that the Imperial Army would finally prevail.

The rebels had taken themselves to the mountains of *Tae hang*, which are about 400 miles in circumference; and unless the Imperial Army can cut off their provisions, they may hold out for a long time, as numbers of disaffected persons will join them.

The Pilot.—December 15.

EMANCIPATION OF HOLLAND.

GRAND DINNER at the LONDON TAVERN.

An event of a nature wholly dissimilar in its circumstances from any that has yet occurred in an age of political portents, and almost unparalleled even in its positive magnitude, might well be thought to demand an expression of public feeling, from the great and respectable of this country, proportionate to its importance; and, accordingly, the liberation of Holland was yesterday celebrated by a public dinner, at the City of London Tavern with a magnificence that knows no precedent. The Duke of Clarence was the Chairman, and was supported on the right and left, by the Hereditary Prince of Orange, the Dukes of York and Kent, together with his Majesty's Ministers, and several distinguished characters. After dinner and the grace of "*Non nobis.*" the Duke of Clarence rose to propose the first toast. He said, it was his intention to detain the company as little as possible with his remarks; but there were some toasts which required to be introduced with a few observations, though others would be so deeply felt as not to demand a single comment. So it was with the present toast, which he would give at once, without further preface—"The King, and God bless him," with three times three. The toast was drank with great applause, and "*God save the King,*' followed.

The next toast was "the Prince Regent; then came "the Queen and the Royal Family."

The Duke of Clarence then rose and observed, that it now became his duty to call their attention to the object of the meeting. As he was addressing men not only of education, but vitally concerned in the interests and consequences of this days assembly, he felt that he could safely say, that there never had been an occasion more glorious or more consoling to the hearts of Englishmen. It had frequently been his good fortune to meet the Citizens of London, and always on occasions gratifying to the feelings of a free-born Englishman. But was not the present one more particularly honourable than the rest? Was it not one at which every bosom should rejoice? For it was no less than the restitution of Holland to her lawful authority, and the restoration of the antient relations of amity between Great Britain and that country. He was speaking to men acquainted with the history of their country. They all knew that in 1688 the Prince of Orange came from Holland to establish and consolidate that Constitution, which was the pride of this country; which had enabled it, single handed, to contend against Europe; and which, above all, had led to that train of events one of whose glorious and peculiarly interesting results they were now met to celebrate —(*Huzzas*)—It must be delightful for them to see at his right hand, on such an occasion, the illustrious young hero who was descended from William the Third—(*Huzzas*)—It must be delightful for them to contemplate this country carrying back and restoring to its native land that family to which we were so indebted, and with just gratitude sending the English guards to restore a Prince so related to his natural rights and the country itself to its civil privileges, immunities, and liberties—(*Huzzas*)—He would detain them no longer, but give the health of his Royal Highness the Prince of Orange, the Sovereign Prince of the Netherlands—(*Drank with immense applause*).

The Hereditary Prince of Orange rose, and in a few words, but with an interesting manner, expressed his grateful feelings for the enthusiastic kindness now shewn to his family and himself.

This address was received with exceeding applauses, and Mr. Braham then sang an appropriate song, in his usual style of impassioned and eloquent expression.

The Duke of Clarence observed, that his last toast related to the House of Orange; and it was a great satisfaction that a family which had suffered severely for its attachment to this country should be reinstated in the rights to which it was born. He must not, however, forget that country over which that Prince was placed. There was no nation more connected with our own; its interests and pursuits were, and had for years been the very same; the political feelings were the same also. The unanimous burst of joy expressed by this country at the deliverance of Holland, sufficiently shewed how much this truth was felt.—(*Huzzas*) No man who was an enemy to Holland could be a friend to England. It was an interesting circumstance, that when the allies were approaching Holland, and induced herto throw off her subjection, yet the first application of the Dutch was not to the allies, but, in the true spirit of their old and firm attachment, they came to this country. It was a fortunate thing that the Prince of Orange should be at that period it this country, and should be sent from these shores to the native land on that great occasion—(*Huzzas*)—He would now give "the Emancipation of Holland" Drank with great applause; and Mr. Taylor sang a new song, called "*the Orange Tree.*"

The Royal Duke next gave a toast, "The Allies who have so noble contended for the re-establishment of the liberties of Europe,"—(*loud applause.*)

Mr. Braham then sung—"*The Death of Abercramby.*"

The Duke of Clarence observed, that Mr. Braham's song was an appropriate introduction to the toast which he should now propose. It was at Egypt that our army, by its subjugation of the French, first shewed, in the course of this war, what British troops could do. It was now certain, that they had but to see an enemy's army to beat it; but there never had been a period of greater glory for the British arms than the present—He should therefore give—"The Duke of York and the Army"—This toast was received with great applause.

The Duke of York returned thanks, saying that ever since he had been entrusted with authority, the honor and dignity of the British arms had engrossed all his attention. He was happy to see that same spirit now risen in Spain to an equality—(it could not to a superiority)—with the British character.—(Applause) Duke of York's March.

The Duke of York then gave, "The Duke of Clarence and the Navy"—The Illustrious Duke expressed his peculiar gratification at being called to the Chair. His naval education made it peculiarly pleasant to him to preside at a Meeting to celebrate the union of two commercial countries, the source of whose naval strength was in a great measure to be attributed to their commerce.—"Rule Britannia," followed.

The Duke of Clarence said, he was now going to propose a toast, which he knew all would drink with enthusiasm; but he must be allowed to say a few words. It should be recollected that the emancipation, which was now so general, had first dawned in Spain. A succession of victories had taught the French troops to regard our arms with veneration; and to respect a people fighting for their rights like the Spaniards and Portuguese, to which he paid many just compliments. Such were the consequences of the conduct of Lord Wellington and his gallant army—(Huzzas)—He did not mean to deprecate the Duke of Marlborough, but that illustrious man had powerful Allies, and all the assistance of the most consummate art, Lord Wellington had fought alone against the combined force of France and her allies. He would now give the health of Lord Wellington, who, it would be remembered, was at this very moment on the hostile shore of France—(Huzzas)—The toast was drank with rapturous applause. Mr. Braham sung an air on the subject of Lord Wellington's victories. He gave the chorus in a manner which seemed to touch the feelings of all present. We select it, not for the poetry, for that is exceedingly poor—but because the sentiment is one of those natural ones which finds "an echo in every bosom."

"Now grant ye guardian Powers,
"That Albion's valiant Son
"May live to wear the laurels
"He has so nobly won."

The Duke of Clarence said, he would now propose the health of the illustrious young man who sat at his right hand. This gallant youth had been educated at Oxford, where he had left behind him a most distinguished character; He had then hastened to embark himself in the great cause for which Lord Wellington was fighting—Under that immortal Commander he had highly distinguished himself as a soldier while his attention to the wounded and distressed gained him the love and respect of all ranks in the British army. He was now recalled to his country to assist his father in the restoration of himself and of Holland, to their antient rights. Perhaps no young man had enjoyed greater advantages; and he was sure, none had more improved those advantages—(Huzzas)—The health of the Hereditary Prince was then drank with enthusiastic applause.

His Serene Highness returned thanks, saying that the proudest period of his life was that spent under the immortal Wellington; and he hoped his future life might be filled with periods of equal happiness He then gave as a toast "Prosperity to the City of London."

Sir Watkin Lewis returned thanks, expressing his joy at the occasion of the present meeting.

The Duke of Clarence then proposed "the health of his Majesty's Ministers, for the firm [illegible]

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they had made in the noble cauſe."—(Drank with great applauſe.)

Lord Liverpool returned thanks in the name of them all. He ſaid, that they felt peculiar gratitude at being connected with the events celebrated this day. It was the greateſt pride of the Britiſh Miniſtry to preſerve and conſolidate the union between this country and Holland, conſidered as they were that this would be one effectual ſtep towards the ſecurity of the liberties of Europe —(Applauſe)

The Duke of Clarence then gave "the healths of the Stewards," and Sir C. Flower returned thanks.

The Royal Duke ſaid, he muſt now propoſe with particular diſtinction, the health Mr. Hall, who had been the main promoter of this meeting, and to whom he felt perſonally much obligation for his attention and politeneſs.

The health was then drank, and Mr. Hall returned thanks. He regretted his inability to give a proper anſwer to the high compliment which had been paid him. He felt that he did not deſerve it; whatever had been done was owing to the exertions of his fellow Stewards. He truſted, indeed, that their joint endeavours had been productive of pleaſure to the company.

The party at the chief table now left the room but a great number remained behind at eleven o'clock, when we came way. Mr. Maryat, on the ſuggeſtion of Mr. Hall; was called to the chair

Upon the whole, the numbers and the character of the perſons preſent on ſo happy an occaſion, will evince to the Dutch people the joy which has been created amongſt us by the unanimous burſt of theſe our antient Allies from ſlavery to freedom —from political annihilation, to the re-aſſumption of a name and ſtation among the nations of Europe; while at the ſame time, the preparations for the reception of ſuch a company were ſo happily made as to combine the moſt ſplendid incitements to joy and feſtivity with all perſonal conveniences which the moſt correct domeſtic eſtabliſhment can afford.

The front of the houſe was brilliantly and appropriately illuminated.

HOUSE OF COMMONS NOV. 10.

VICTORIOUS OFFICERS.

General Hanſon and Sir Thomas Picton being in their place, Mr Speaker delivered to each, ſucceſſively the Thanks of the Houſe, couched in terms of high eulogium, and with expreſſive eloquence for their gallant conduct at the head of their reſpective troops; the one at the battles of Salamanca and Badajoz; and the other at the battles of Ciudad Rodrigo; and afterwards at Vittoria and on the Pyrenees. Both Generals, in a ſtyle of modeſty ever concomitant with true valor, expreſſed their thanks for the high honor thus conferred upon them.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS,

DECEMBER 6.

SLAVE TRADE.

Lord Holland ſaid, as he hoped the reſult of the late operations on the Continent would be the re-eſtabliſhment of peace, he could not help calling the attention of miniſters to this ſubject. The trade had been once carried on to a very great extent under the Dutch flag; and in any treaty with Holland, it would be the duty of miniſters to inſert a clauſe for the prevention of carrying on the traffic in queſtion under the flag of that country. He was ſorry that an article had not been introduced into the treaty with Spain. He regretted to ſay, that with all his admiration of the Spaniſh nation, and of the admirable ſtruggle which they had made for their independence, that the ſlave traffic was carried on under their flag to a very conſiderable extent. He hoped that no exertions would be neglected, on the part of miniſters, to put a final ſtop, if poſſible, to the ſlave trade, among all the powers with whom they had any influence.

Lord Liverpool ſtated, that every principle which had induced the Legiſlature to paſs the Slave Trade Abolition Act, operated with Miniſters to uſe every endeavour to accompliſh the abolition of the traffic among foreign powers, and in the event contemplated by the noble lord, he believed there would be no difficulty in making a ſuitable arrangement for this deſirable object, with the nation to which the noble lord ſpecifically alluded

The Mutiny Bill was read a ſecond time, and committed for to morrow.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, DECEMBER 6.

FRAME WORK BILL.

Sir S Romilly thought the penalties inflicted by the bill merited a more ſerious conſideration, and moved the poſtponement of the ſecond reading for ſix months.

Sir W. Garrow oppoſed the motion, and defended the bill as a fair and proper meaſure for the protection of machinery againſt thoſe who were diſpoſed to become turbulent and riotous. He had no objection to giving the Judge the power of mitigating the puniſhment, as to the term of tranſportation.

Mr. Horner made various objections to the bill, but more particularly to the propoſition of the Attorney General, for giving a diſcretionary power to the Judges reſpecting the term of tranſportation.

Mr. B. Bathurſt thought it much better to leave the power of mitigation to the Judge as in other caſes.

Mr. J Smith approved of the alteration in the bill which ſubſtituted tranſportion for life to capital puniſhment.

Mr. Abercromby was againſt the clauſe of tranſportation for life.

Mr Serjeant Beſt thought it was beſt to make the offence liable to tranſportation for life; which ſentence might be mitigated by the judges when favourable circumſtances appeared.

The Houſe then proceeded in the farther conſideration of the report; and after ſome further converſation the bill was ordered to be read a third time on Wedneſday next.—Adjourned.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 7.

STATE OF NEWGATE.

Mr. Eden ſaid, he roſe to ſubmit the motion to the Houſe of which he had yeſterday given notice, and in doing ſo, he ſhould only ſhortly ſtate his reaſon for doing ſo. It was uſual for Grand Juries to viſit the priſons in the diſtrict for which they acted. The Grand Jury of London had performed that duty laſt week in viſiting Newgate, and it was in conſequence of the report made by them that he made his preſent motion. It appeared from that report, that the part of the priſon ſet apart for women was capable of containing 60 perſons, yet in that part of the priſon there were at preſent 190 women confined, many of them were without bedding, huddled together, and ſo expoſed that the rain and weather beat in upon them. By the evidence taken before the Houſe of Commons on a former occaſion, it appeared, that the ſpace allowed for each woman, when only the proper number, 60, were confined there, was 3 feet 6 inches, now there were double that number, and therefore each woman had at preſent no more than a ſpace of 1 foot 9 inches, and many of them were without cloaths and without ſuſtenance. The crowded ſtate of the priſon was an evil which, he truſted, the paſſing the Act now in progreſs through the Houſe would remedy; but he wiſhed, if poſſible, to prevent the recurrence of ſuch an evil in future. With this view it was that he wiſhed to have the Paper which he was about to move for before the Houſe; and in the mean time, he ſhould feel much gratified if he could hear that the City Repreſentatives had inſtituted ſome inquiries to mitigate, as far as poſſible, the hardſhips which the priſoners in Newgate were at preſent ſuffering. He concluded by moving, "That a Copy of the Report made by the Grand Jury of the City of London to the Judges, on the 3d inſtant, ſhould be laid before the Houſe."

Sir W. Curtis ſaid, he roſe to ſecond, and not to oppoſe this motion; though he could not but ſay the Hon. Member had brought a very ſerious charge of neglect againſt the Corporation of London. It would, however, be was convinced, on enquiry be found, that the ſtatement of the Hon Gentleman was, to a certain extent, unfounded; and that the more enquiry was made into the ſtate of the priſon, the more it would redound to the credit of the City of London.

Mr. Alderman Combe ſpoke to the ſame effect.

Sir J. Shaw alſo defended the City of London, at the ſame time that he confeſſed the priſon of Newgate was crowded to exceſs. He proceeded to ſtate the reaſons, which, he ſaid, aroſe principally from the number of inſolvent debtors confined there, which at preſent amounted to 305 There were alſo near 200 convicts, under ſentence of tranſportation, laying in the priſon, whoſe departure from this country had been delayed by various cauſes. He had alſo to ſtate to the Houſe that a priſon was building for the accommodation of the latter claſs of priſoners, capable of containing 500 perſons; after the debtors and tranſports ſhould have been removed, there would be found full room for more than the number of priſoners uſually found in the priſon.

Mr. Alderman Atkins alſo defended the conduct of the City, and aſſured the Hon. Member he was miſinformed as to the fact of the priſon being out of repair. He acknowledged that there was, ſometimes, a want of cleanlineſs to be found in the priſon—but it was generally to be found among the female priſoners, who it was impoſsible to render cleanly.

After a few words from Mr. Abercrombie, Alderman C. Smith, and Mr. Lockhart, the motion was agreed to.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS.

On the Order of the Day for the third reading of the inſolvent Debtors Bill being read,

Mr. Serjeant Beſt moved, that the Bill ſhould be recommitted, which was oppoſed by Mr. Horner.

Mr. Serjeant Beſt then proceeded to ſtate his objections to the Bill. He particularly objected to the Clauſe in the original Bill, which enacted; that any priſoner who ſhould conceal property to a greater amount than 120*l.* ſhould be conſidered as guilty of a capital offence. He alſo objected to the Clauſe in the amended Bill, which directed, that the Debtor ſhould publiſh his notice in *The London Gazette*, and any other two Papers which he ſhould chuſe. If this Clauſe were left in its preſent ſtate, a Debtor would have the power of ſelecting two ſuch Papers as he thought leaſt likely to meet the eyes of his Creditor. He alſo complained, that there was no proviſion in the Bill by which a creditor, living at a diſtance, might cheaply oppoſe the diſcharge of his Debtor; unleſs ſome ſuch proviſion were made all the oppoſing clauſes would be rendered nugatory.—These were ſome of the circumſtances which called for reviſion in this Bill. He was alſo of opinion that ſome diſtinction ought to be made between priſoners of different deſcriptions. He was friendly to the principle of the Bill, and certainly no advocate for the impriſonment of the debtor; indeed, he thought the Bill did not go far enough in this reſpect. He thought any man who became inſolvent, with honeſt intentions, ſhould be at liberty to call his creditors together, ſtate the ſituation of his affairs to them, and, on giving up his property, ſhould be entitled to the benefits of the Act, without going to priſon at all; and, on the contrary, he ſhould propoſe, that any debtor who ſhould, by vexatious law proceedings, delay his creditors, and put them to expence, ſhould not ultimately be permitted to take the benefit of the Act till after he had been impriſoned 12 months; and he ſhould after the Bill had been read a third time, propoſe clauſes to that effect.

The Bill was then read a third time, and

Mr. Serjeant Beſt propoſed his clauſe for allowing perſons to take the benefit of the Act, even though no action ſhould be brought againſt them.

Mr. Horner acknowledged the weight of his Learned Friend's argument, and congratulated him on the declaration which he had made, of being friendly to the principle of the Bill. He (Mr. H.) was fully aware that this important meaſure would require great and ſerious conſideration, and that it muſt be conſidered and reconſidered, repeatedly by the Houſe, before it could be made to anſwer its purpoſe; but at preſent it was neceſſary to adopt a temporary meaſure, and he truſted the Learned Serjeant would not, by perſevering in preſſing amendments ſo important as thoſe he had mentioned at this late ſtage of the meaſure, riſk the Bill altogether. Mr. Horner then proceeded, at conſiderable length, to argue againſt the propoſed alterations in the law, and requeſted his Learned Friend would take a future time for propoſing his clauſes, when they might receive a more mature conſideration.

Mr. Lockhart defended the clauſes propoſed by his Hon. and Learned Friend (Mr. Serjeant Beſt), which he contended, were moſt worthy of conſideration.

After ſome farther obſervations from Mr. Abercrombie and Mr. Hammersley, the clauſe was negatived without a diviſion.

Mr. Serjeant Beſt then propoſed his clauſe, providing that debtors going to law with their creditors, for the purpoſe of delay, ſhould not be entitled to their diſcharge till after an impriſonment of 12 months.

Upon this clauſe the gallery was cleared. No diviſion, however, took place. We underſtand the Learned Serjeant conſented to withdraw his clauſe, and the Bill paſſed without further oppoſition.—Adjourned.

CATHOLIC BOARD.

MR. MAHON'S LETTER.

My Lord—I am requeſted by the General Board of the Catholics of Ireland, to acknowledge the receipt of a letter from your Lordſhip, in which you are pleaſed to concur with Mr. Grattan, in declining to receive any communication from the Board upon the form of a Bill for our relief. The Board beg leave reſpectfully to aſſure your Lordſhip that no intention ever exiſted in the minds of the members of the Board, or of any of them, to dictate to Parliament, or to either Houſe of Parliament, and they deem it a duty which they owe to themſelves, as well as to your Lordſhip, to diſclaim all reſponſibility on account of any reports which may be publiſhed in the newſpapers relative to their proceedings.

The object which the Board had in ſoliciting the communication with your Lordſhip, was certainly of a reſpectful nature, and tended, as they conceived, to a highly beneficial effect; it naturally grew out of the preſent poſture of affairs, and they deemed it calculated to produce healing and ſalutary reſults.

In a diſcuſſion, ſo arduous as that of Catholic Petitions, it did ſeem to the Board that their Parliamentary friends, of every claſs, would have been ready to recognize the utility, and even the neceſſity of deriving aſſiſtance and ſuggeſtions from the Petitioners themſelves, who are uſually preſumed to be the moſt capable of affording ſuitable information and inſtructions. In ſuggeſting the principles of a Bill for Catholic freedom, the Board were alſo actuated by a natural and laudable deſire to meet the wiſhes of a great portion of their fellow ſubjects in Great Britain, and even of their opponents, who have repeatedly complained, and ſtill complain that they are yet to learn what is the real extent of the relief ſought by the Catholics of Ireland. The want of this knowledge has hitherto cauſed injurious jealouſies and groundleſs alarms. beſides, their recommendations to ſuch communication, the Board conceived that it would have produced the good effect of preventing the recurrence of that perplexity and general diſappointment which marked the Parliamentary proceedings of the Lower Houſe upon this ſubject, in the late Seſſions. The Board having thus attempted to diſcharge the duty which they owe to the Catholic cauſe, to their Proteſtant fellow-ſubjects, and to the Legiſlature, have only to expreſs their regret, that the ſalutary and ſubſtantial objects which they had thus in contemplation, ſhould be for the preſent fruſtrated, by the rigid operation of the doctrine laid down by your Lordſhip and Mr. Grattan. But the Board entertain the hope, that after this frank, candid, and reſpectful declaration of their views and objects, they ſhall not have to experience the deep regret which muſt enſue, if perſonages, to whom they are ſo juſtly and deſervedly grateful, as your Lordſhip and Mr. Grattan, ſhould feel themſelves ſtill bound by their notions of Parliamentary propriety, to declare that they cannot condeſcend to receive any inſtructions from the Catholics of Ireland, for the diſcharge of that duty which they have undertaken for the reſtoration of Catholic freedom. A queſtion too, as they juſtly obſerve, of the greateſt poſſible magnitude and importance.

I have the honour to be, my Lord,
Your moſt humble ſervant,
NICHOLAS MAHON,
Chairman of the Catholic Board, held on the 4th December.

Dublin, 4th December, 1813.

[The preceeding is the letter agreed to by this Board on Saturday fortnight, but, from motives of delicacy, was not ſuffered to meet the public eye until now. It was diſpatched immediately by the Chairman, and a duplicate of it (changing only the ſtyle, according to the title of the perſon addreſſed) ſent to the Right Honourable Henry Grattan.]

THE EARL OF DONOUGHMORE'S REPLY

Sir—In the letter which I had the honour of receiving, under your ſignature, by laſt night's poſt, three diſtinct propoſitions are advanced on the part of the Catholic Board; under the influence of which they appear to conſider themſelves ſtill bound to perſevere in thoſe expectations, which were already communicated to my Right Hon. Colleague and to myſelf; and to which we thought it our duty to expreſs with whatever reluctance—our inability to accede.

To the firſt of theſe propoſitions I anſwer, with great reſpect, that I cannot recognize the utility, much leſs neceſſity, of receiving inſtructions from the Petitioners themſelves for the direction of my Parliamentary conduct in this advanced period of the diſcuſſion—upon a ſubject, which has ſo repeated engaged the attention of both Houſes, and in the progreſs of which I have fought the beſt battles I could for the laſt 20 years—again and again—for the complete removal of all exiſting diſabilities.

With reſpect to the ſecond ground of argument which has been relied upon, I anſwer, that in the mere circumſtance of the preparation of a Bill, by one or more diſtinguiſhed members of the Catholic Board, in excluſion of their Parliamentary advocates—to whom has been reſerved, according to the cuſtomary mode of proceeding, in all other caſes, the province of effectuating by ſuitable proviſions, the principles and the details of their own meaſures,—I cannot diſcover that healing quality, that powerful agency, which appeared to have been attributed to it—which are to gratify and to enlighten their fellow-ſubjects in Great Britain, and to remove, even from the minds of their opponents themſelves, all injurious jealouſies and groundleſs alarms.

Still leſs am I enabled to acquieſce in the ſoundneſs of that reaſoning, which would eſtabliſh the neceſſity of an intermediate deliberative body, between the Catholics of Ireland and the two Houſes of Parliament—to avoid, as the Catholic Board is pleaſed to expreſs itſelf, in the document to which I am now endeavouring to reply, that perplexity and general diſappointment, which are therein ſtated to have marked the proceeding of the Lower Houſe, during the laſt Seſſion.

An acquieſcence in ſuch a doctrine as this would ſeem to ſanction, that—than which nothing can be, in my mind, more unconſtitutional, the notion of a repreſentation of the Catholic community, ſeparate and diſtinct from that of the Proteſtant part of the State—whereas it is to the Lower Houſe of Parliament, as reſpecting His Majeſty's ſubjects, of all deſcriptions and religious perſuaſions, and to the hereditary Counſellors of the Crown, that all deliberative powers are confided, by the Conſtitution of theſe realms—to whom it accordingly belongs excluſively, to regulate and adjuſt all thoſe details, which will become neceſſary—whenever the wiſdom and juſtice of Parliament ſhall incorporate, into one compact maſs, of loyalty and good citizenſhip, the ſubjects of the ſame Sovereign—the inheritors of the ſame rights, capacities, and privileges.

Your authoriſed diſclaimer of the authenticity of thoſe reports—which have been, notwithſtanding, ſo widely circulated, as the proceedings of the Catholic Board—neceſſarily cloſes that ſubject againſt all further obſervations on my part. May I not, however, be permitted to expreſs my regret, that the ſame great conſideration for the feelings of thoſe who were not, themſelves preſent, to repel aggreſſion—(which, then as at all times, marked the conduct of that diſtinguiſhed member—the energies of whoſe talent and mind entitle him to ſo great a lead in any popular aſſembly) had not repreſſed ſome obſervations in the late debate, or rather the publication of them—as they muſt neceſſarily contain ſome groſs miſconceptions of what is ſuppoſed to have fallen from the perſon into whoſe mouth they have been put, inaſmuch as they are, ſo far as they affect to allude to me not leſs unjuſtifiable in the inſinuations they would ſeem to convey, than unfounded in fact. I am not a cold compoſer of libels, or fabricator of injurious ſuggeſtions, againſt any man or number of men. My former reply to the Catholic Board was the creation of that day, at the cloſe of which it was diſpatched, through my Right Hon. Friend—To ſtate it in any other point of view, or to attribute to it any political motive, of any ſort or kind—would be a cruel miſrepreſentation of the conduct and the feelings of as old and as true a friend of the cauſe of my Catholic countrymen as any other now in exiſtence and ſuch a calumny as this would paſs through the lips of any member of that community, with a particularly bad grace. If ſuch is, then, the ſort of authority, which we are to aſcribe from henceforth, to the detailed proceedings of the Catholic Board, to what, let me aſk, does the publication of thoſe proceedings tend, but to lead aſtray the public mind; to lower and degrade, as far as in them lies, the motives and the conduct of all thoſe who dare to think for themſelves; and to diſeminate—amongſt a warm, a jealous, and an irritable population—error, and miſrepreſentation, in place of ſound reaſoning, temperance, and truth?

If, however, it is not true, that any Bill was ever prepared, as the ſpecific meaſure for the removal of religious diſabilities, and to be preſented as ſuch to your Parliamentary advocates.—If the communication to which I have been invited, was not to be conſidered in the nature of an inſtruction, according to which I ſhould be expected to regulate my conduct in Parliament, there no longer exiſts any difference of opinion, thus far between myſelf and any member of the Catholic Board—their ſentiments, or thoſe of any individual or body of men, of whatever religious perſuaſion, I ſhall always feel it my duty to receive, with all due attention and reſpect upon all queſtions of a public nature; more eſpecially upon a ſubject, of which I am fully aware of the great magnitude and importance, and which on that account demands, in a peculiar degree, the deliberate, uncontrouled conſideration of the High Court of Parliament, wherein alone, the principle, and the details of ſo grave a meaſure can be ſuitably diſcuſſed and temperately arranged.

I have the honour to be, with much truth, Sir,
Your faithful, humble Servant,
DONOUGHMORE.

Knocklofty, Dec. 8.

To N. Mahon, Eſq. Chairman of the Catholic Board, 4th Dec.

CATHOLIC BOARD.

MR. GRATTAN'S REPLY.

Tinahinch, Dec. 16, 1813.

Sir,—I was honoured with your letter written by order of the Catholic Board, and I beg to return you my thanks for the politeneſs of your communication.

I beg alſo to remind the Catholic Board, that the firſt reſolution tranſmitted to me, was a propoſal for a communication from the Board, in the form of a Bill to be preſented to Parliament for their relief—and that I declined that communication, conceiving that the form of a Bill was the excluſive province of Parliament.

I have been honoured with a ſecond letter, in which the Board is pleaſed to mention the benefits by them expected to have ariſen from ſuch, their communication, and among other benefits they obſerve, that it would have made known to their enemies the real extent of the relief ſought for by the Catholics. Without doubting, in any degree, the propriety of ſuch an object, may I be permitted to obſerve, that no Bill, or principles of a Bill, formed by the Board, could authenticate what is the real extent of the relief ſought by the Catholics—I do perfectly agree that the Catholics are entirely competent to ſet forth their grievances and their relief, but they have done ſo already by repeated Petitions, in which they ſpeak with authenticity to their Repreſentatives, the Houſe of Commons. I do acknowledge and applaud the wiſdom of the idea, which the Board is pleaſed to expreſs on the ſubject of healing meaſures, and I do ſecond most cordially the wiſh they expreſs, to move injurious jealouſies, and groundleſs alarms, but I muſt be permitted to add, that thoſe jealouſies and alarms can only be removed by a ſpirit of accommodation, and by ſuch ſteps as may unite the Iriſh and the Engliſh Catholics, and may harmonize the Iriſh Catholics with one another, and I do not heſitate to ſay, that without a ſpirit of accommodation and conciliation the Catholics will never ſucceed.

The Board is pleaſed to ſay, that it has attempted to do its duty to the Catholic cauſe, to their Proteſtant brethren, and to the Legiſlature, permit me to add, that when the Board ſhall have adopted the ſpirit of accommodation and conciliation, then, and not till then, can the Board proclaim that it has endeavoured to do its duty.

I lament exceedingly the diſappointment which attended the proceedings of the laſt Seſſions, but I muſt obſerve that that diſappointment did not ariſe from the want of a Bill, formed by the Catholic Board.

The Board is pleaſed to ſay, that it has made a candid and reſpectful avowal of their views; I acknowledge the avowal to be both candid and reſpectful. They will permit me to make a candid and reſpectful avowal of mine—they are the complete emancipation of my Roman Catholic fellow ſubjects, without injury to their Church, or their religion; the perpetuation of the Proteſtant ſucceſſion to the Crown, and the preſervation of the Proteſtant church. Theſe are the ſentiments on which I ſupport the Catholic Petition, and in theſe I am ſure I have the concurrence of the Catholics. Sorry ſhould I be to obſtruct, for a moment, any happy reſults which the Board, or any other body, may conceive they can produce for the promotion of any of theſe great objects; and I therefore take this opportunity to declare, that I am ready to receive any ſuggeſtion on the ſubject, from the Catholic Board, or any other deſcription of my fellow citizens, concurring with my Noble Friend Lord Donoughmore, in objecting to any communication from the Board, in the form of a Bill, or with the authority of inſtructions. Sir, I have the honour to be, with reſpect and ſincerity, your very faithful and humble ſervant,

HENRY GRANTTAN.

To NICHOLAS MAHON, Chairman of the Catholic Board, 4th Dec.

BOMBAY:—Printed for the PROPRIETORS by SAMUEL RANS, Number 1, Bake House Lane.